

REGAINS HIS POSITION

Prof. John T. Freeman Reinstated in Schenectady.

AGAIN HEADS SCHOOL SYSTEM

Former Instructor in Washington, Deposed in New York Town by Political Faction, Turns Tables on Machine—Victory Hailed with Delight by Educational Workers.

Washington friends of Prof. John T. Freeman, for many years a supervisor in the local schools, will be glad to know that he has been reinstated as superintendent of the public schools of Schenectady, N. Y., from which place he was summarily ousted last March by a clique of politicians.

Back of the reinstatement lies one of the hottest political fights ever waged in Schenectady, and his resumption of his duties in the schools is a victory of the people at large in a conflict with a well-organized political machine that had dominated the schools in the city for many years.

The fact that the school board was after Prof. Freeman's scalp was noted in The Washington Herald at the time, and because of the fact that his connection with the schools here made him many friends, Washingtonians were much perturbed when they finally learned he had been dismissed from his position, without trial or charges, but at the instigation of a hostile school board.

Establishes Reputation Here.

Until two years ago Prof. Freeman was connected with the Washington schools, and left here to take the superintendency of the Schenectady system. During his stay in Washington he had achieved a reputation as an organizer, as well as a teacher of ability, and it was rightly believed his appointment in the New York town had come as a recognition of his standing in the educational world.

The only opposition at the time of his election to the place was from Horatio G. Glen, president of the Schenectady school board, who, it is said, was anxious to have the place given to a friend. Defeated in this, he set about to elect a friendly board, and this was done early in the year, with the result that Freeman was dismissed without a chance to defend himself.

Then the people of Schenectady took the matter into their own hands. Citizens gathered on corners and organized mass meetings, and for weeks excitement ran high. Meetings were held every night in the week, and an organized fight was made by the Citizens' League, Ministerial Association, Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Association, Women's Club, College Women's Club, Union Presbyterian Church, Young Men's Republican Club, and the W. C. T. U., to get Prof. Freeman reinstated.

Hailed with Delight.

After concerted action they finally succeeded in having their demands for the resignation of the members of the board hostile to Prof. Freeman heeded, and those members took their places. As soon as the new members took their places they proceeded to reinstate Prof. Freeman, and the victory is one that has been hailed with delight by educational workers everywhere, because of the indication that the people are inclined to divorce the public school system from politics.

Prof. Freeman will be in Washington before the beginning of the fall school term, and it is possible that he will be arranged by his former co-workers in the Washington schools.

BOY LOST LIFE IN RIVER.

Douglas Spencer Drowned Trying to Use Timber for Raft.

While playing in the river off Regan's wharf, at the foot of Thirteenth and a-half street, yesterday afternoon with several boys, Douglas Spencer, eight years of age, of 1102 Maryland avenue, fell from a raft and was drowned.

The boys had been playing in the water at the place for some time, when Douglas Spencer and Paul Regan suggested that they use a large timber found on the shore for a raft. The idea proved great sport until they had gotten into the water over their depth, when the timber turned partly over and both boys fell into the river.

Being unable to swim well the Spencer boy foundered in the water but a few minutes and then sank below the surface. The alarm was quickly spread, and in a few minutes the launch Richard Sylvester, manned by several police from the Harbor police station, arrived and immediately began searching for the body. Within a short time the body was located and brought to the surface in an apparently lifeless condition. Thinking that perhaps life was not yet extinct, efforts were made to revive the unfortunate boy, but all were useless.

The body was taken to the morgue near by and up until the time the coroner arrived the friends of the boy worked diligently in their hopeless attempt to bring him back to life. After viewing the remains, Dr. Nevitt gave a certificate of accidental death.

BEATS FATHER AND SON.

Unknown, Sought by Police, Gets Into a Battle Royal.

The police of the Fifth precinct were busy last night trying to locate an unknown white man, who struck and kicked Charles Schueger, twelve years of age, of 26 Ninth street southeast, and also assaulted the boy's father, J. A. Schueger, a baker, when he came to the rescue of his son.

The incident was the outcome of a quarrel in which the Schueger boy engaged with two acquaintances of about the same age, about 9 o'clock last night. The boys, whose names are given as Edward and Bert Hughes, had been "playing light," but soon quit playing, and in a few minutes their blows were in earnest.

Having to face the two of them, the Schueger boy was already getting the worst of the struggle, when an unknown white man rushed from a near-by house and proceeded to take the side of the Hughes boys.

The Schueger boy had been struck and kicked several times by the man, when his sister, Minnie Schueger, aged twelve, crying at the top of her voice, rushed into her home and called to her father to come to her brother's assistance.

On doing so, Schueger himself was made the center of the unknown assailant's attack, and he too suffered similar blows and kicks. In his short struggle with the man, Schueger was severely cut about the mouth.

Chinese Cities Opened to Trade.

The British foreign office announces that the following places in Manchuria have been opened to international trade, viz: Feng-wang-cheng, Liaowang, Ning-tzu, Hanchuan, Sanching, Hallar, and Aihun.

AFTER VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Creditors May Have Matter Adjusted at The Hague.

SENATOR BOURNE BUSY.

Is Volunteer Press Agent for "Second Elective Term" Idea.

Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, who held a championship record for frequent and regular visits to the White House last winter and spring, has determined to remain in the East until the question of President Roosevelt's nomination for a third term is settled.

Senator Bourne did not return to Oregon after the adjournment of Congress, but remained in Washington until the President left for Oyster Bay. He called at the White House every day for a long period, and despite Mr. Roosevelt's disavowal on election night in 1904, he persists that the President can and will be nominated for a third term, or, as Mr. Bourne insists in calling it, a "second elective term."

Since President left for Oyster Bay Senator Bourne has been sojourning at Deer Park, in Maryland. From that place he is conducting a sort of third-term campaign, sending out a great volume of letters and literature to every part of the country.

He has with him at Deer Park a private secretary and a stenographer.

CREW PRIMED FOR REGATTA

Potomacs Leave for National Event on the Schuylkill.

Coach Dempsey Is Satisfied that His Eight Has Good Chance in Intermediate Event.

Name	Position	Age	Height	Weight
Brewster	Stroke	18	5 ft. 10 in.	130
Ellis	2	19	5 ft. 10 in.	130
Hart	3	18	6 ft. 4 in.	135
Spencer	4	17	6 ft. 1 in.	160
J. Thompson	5	21	5 ft. 11 in.	160
Miller	6	20	5 ft. 10 in.	145
De Carre	7	20	5 ft. 10 in.	136
Threlk	8	20	5 ft. 11 in.	134

Stroke crewain.
Average weight of crew, 132 pounds.

The Potomacs were out for their last spin on the river yesterday, preliminary to leaving for the National Regatta at Philadelphia, which commences tomorrow. Coach Dempsey directed the boys from the launch Black Arrow, loaned by J. E. Battenfield, and said after the crew had come in that he had never seen them row in better form, and that if they were able to maintain the pace they set yesterday and did not break, that he saw no reason why the eight should not be right up with the first ones at the finish tomorrow.

The crew will leave for Philadelphia over the B. & O. to-day at 1 o'clock, and will be accompanied by some twenty-five or thirty members of the club. The crew will be the guests of the University Barge Club while in Philadelphia, and the party will make its headquarters at the Bingham House.

The intermediate eight-oared race, in which the Potomacs are entered, will be rowed at 5:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, and should the local eight win, it will be re-entered in the senior eight-oared race, which will be rowed Saturday at 5:30 p. m. In the intermediate race the locals will be pitted against the Arundels of Baltimore, and the Fairmounts, of Philadelphia, both strong crews.

The shell was sent to Philadelphia last night in charge of the club's tigger.

SWIFT TORPEDO DESTROYER.

New English Boat Expected to Smash All Records.

Consul John L. Griffiths, of Liverpool, reports to the Bureau of Manufactures that there was launched on February 15, 1907, a torpedo boat at one of the Birkenhead shipyards which will be the fastest torpedo destroyer in the British navy, and it is believed in the world, as she is expected to maintain a speed of thirty-five knots an hour "up or down."

This vessel is the first naval vessel of her kind to be propelled by turbine machinery of the Parsons type, and she will have triple screws. One of the most interesting and important facts in connection with this new torpedo destroyer is that certain novelties are to be introduced in her machinery and in connection with oil fuel, the results of which, it is believed, will enable the vessel to attain a speed which has never been reached before on the sea.

The length of the vessel is 270 feet, breadth 25 feet, depth 15 feet 5 inches, and her builder's measurement is 194 tons.

WILL WEIGH THE MAILS.

Postmaster General Announces Names of Successful Candidates.

Postmaster General Meyer yesterday announced the appointment of thirty-two computers, who will be employed in the work of weighing and compiling the total amount of mail carried by the railroads of the country.

This work is being done at the direction of Congress, which, in its last session, appropriated a sum in the post-office appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, directing the Postmaster General to ascertain the total amounts of the various classes of mail matter carried by the railroads.

The appointments yesterday were the result of competitive examinations held some time ago, at which 1,800 candidates appeared. Four hundred passed successfully. It is expected that 100 additional computers will soon be appointed.

The "ELECTRO-LIFE"

GENERATOR is the most unique principle of generating electricity ever conceived. Adjusted to faucet in lavatory or bath, a full current is produced, the degree of which is regulated by amount of water turned on faucet. Water treatment the Electro-Life Generator is most effective and far superior to storage batteries. In various troubles, headache, poor circulation, and rheumatism its power of relief is wonderful. Lasts a lifetime. Inspection is invited, but implies no obligation to purchase; send for circular. Price \$2.00.

ROCHESTER SPECIALTY CO.,
Room 5, 1419 G St. N. W.

ASK EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Police Station Keepers Seek Reduction of Time.

PETITION MAJOR SYLVESTER

Complain They Now Put in Almost Two Working Days, from 6 p. m. Until 8 a. m. Next Morning—Other Members of Force on Duty Eight Hours—Request May Be Granted.

A petition asking that their working time on duty be reduced so they can enjoy the same privileges granted to all other members of the force, has been forwarded to Maj. Richard Sylvester, superintendent of the Metropolitan police, by the night station keepers of the ten precinct stations of the city.

At present all other members of the force are on duty eight hours, thus calling for three shifts of men. The night station keepers, however, are forced to be on duty for four hours.

The eight-hour regulation, which was introduced through the efforts of Maj. Sylvester, has been in force about five years and has proved very satisfactory. By this system the men have eight hours duty, eight hours on reserve in the stations, and eight hours of free time.

With the introduction of the new regulation, however, no reduction of time was granted to the night station keepers, and they still work fourteen hours.

They go on duty at 6 o'clock in the evening and are supposed to attend to all business and telephone calls at the station until 8 o'clock the next morning. As the lighting facilities at many of the stations are anything but good, many of the men have suffered greatly with eye troubles.

By this system they are also forced to be away from their families. It is probable that some decision as to any steps that may be taken will be given by Maj. Sylvester within a few days.

LECTURES ON ROOF GARDEN

Dr. Bushnell Continues Series of Talks at Y. M. C. A.

Discusses "Industrial Betterment in Europe and America" in Most Intelligent Manner.

Dr. Charles J. Bushnell, of Heidelberg University and the University of Chicago, delivered the fourth of his series of six lectures illustrated with stereopticon views before a large audience last night on the roof garden of the Y. M. C. A. Building, 1236 G street northwest.

The subject of Dr. Bushnell's lecture was "Industrial Betterment in Europe and America," and some interesting facts were disclosed in the course of the evening by Washington's new director of the "Progress City Playgrounds."

Touching on the industrial question, Dr. Bushnell said that the employment of women and children is increasing; that wages annually lose out over 2,000,000 workmen who are out of work six months each year amounts to \$4,000,000,000, and that through poor co-ordinated and selfishly administered industrial enterprises nearly 1,000,000 ignorant immigrants are landed each year and congested in the most crowded industrial centers. Also, that needless industrial accidents cost the nation some \$600 million casualties each year than occurred in the whole four years of the civil war. Finally, that under pressure of these abnormal conditions, drinking, smoking, murders, insanity, crime, graft, and social vice are all increasing faster than the population.

"In spite of these conditions," Dr. Bushnell said, "there are still many employers and 'captains of industry' who do not know how to read the sign of their times."

"But after all is said in commendation of the wisdom and motives of the men who have undertaken to improve the condition of the employees in their business, and the degree of success they have fairly achieved in this promoting true civilization, it must be confessed that these things are but parts and evidences of the industrial feudalism under which we are at the present living, and which still holds the vast majority of our industrial workers in the position of serfs and our industrial organizers in the position of lords. This is undemocratic, and out of joint with the ideals of fraternity and equality, which we maintain in the social and political life, and the result is friction, suffering, and national loss."

"What then is the way out of our difficulty? In the first place we should realize that benevolent feudalism is a step toward constitutional liberty. In the second place, we should realize that we are living at the beginning of an age of transition from industrial autocracy to industrial democracy, and it is, perhaps, our real business to consider in what the real democracy consists in, and then try to rearrange our business system accordingly."

"For one, I believe that the present decay of democratic institutions, of government, and of the people, is but a temporary, and is slowly arousing a reaction bound to lead us into a finer and broader national life with adequate national control of our great industries."

FIGHT TO PRESERVE WELLS.

Citizens Interested Ask Aid of District Ministers.

At a meeting of the friends of the public wells, held at 606 Fifth street northwest, on Monday afternoon, August 5, 1907, the following named men were announced as members of the executive committee: B. M. Mundell, chairman; Anacostia, D. C.; Samuel D. Webb, 128 D street, northwest; J. L. Chamberlin, Georgetown; J. S. Trundle, 221 I street northwest; J. W. Nigh, Langdon.

The committee unanimously favored a vigorous campaign. Several important steps were authorized.

All Jewish rabbis, Catholic priests, Protestant ministers, and teachers in any other religion or reform organizations are requested to address their respective peoples on next Sunday, August 11, or as soon after as practicable on "The condition of Moses and his people in the wilderness" when they found "No water," and the absorbing question was asked "What shall we drink?" Exodus, xv, 22-24.

A canvass of the city will be made to secure the names and addresses of all patrons and friends of the wells. The securing of estimates on the publication of a paper giving the true status of the public well controversy will be undertaken.

Public meetings in the interest of the wells will be held, by appointment, in different parts of the city. The next meeting will be in Holmes Hall, corner Harrison and Monroe streets, Anacostia, next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MARKET NEAR PANIC

FROM OIL VERDICT

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of a pool, which, in July, operated heavily in the Harriman stocks. The insiders, it was said, had disposed of many of their holdings, and were content to let the movement run.

The local traction stocks, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Interborough Metropolitan, were affected by the investigation which is under way. In the Inter-Met. shares, a large number of odd-lot sales indicated that investors were sacrificing their holdings. Neither the common nor the preferred ever sold so low before.

That many men were crippled by the throwing over of margined stocks by both bankers and brokers. There was, however, not a rumor of a failure, though it was felt that the decline must have borne heavily on men crippled in the March break. Brokers exhibited greater margins than usual, and there was no feeling of a failure in Stock Exchange circles.

There was a considerable rally at the close, but a difference of opinion as to whether or not it was substantial.

ON MYSTERIOUS MISSION.

Sims and Wilkerson Leave Chicago for Indianapolis.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Reports to-day that District Attorney Sims and his special assistant, James H. Wilkerson, had gone to Indianapolis added mystery to the mission on which the district attorney left Chicago Monday evening. Judge Landis is in Indianapolis, having gone there to hold court in the absence of United States District Judge A. B. Anderson. Acting United States Attorney Robert W. Childs refused to disclose the whereabouts of Mr. Sims, but did not deny that he was in the Indiana capital.

Mr. Sims and Mr. Wilkerson probably have gone to Indiana to search personally for evidence to be used in the further prosecution of the Standard Oil Company and the railroads that are declared to have been granting the company illegal concessions. One of the indictments against the Standard Oil Company that is still pending relates to shipments of oil over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad to Evansville, Ind., by way of Dillon Junction, Ill. Transactions between the oil company and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road may be the subject of government inquiry.

Special Assistant Attorney General O. E. Pagin and Attorney Childs held another conference this morning. It was said that Mr. Pagin would leave for Washington to-morrow. He would not discuss his mission in Chicago.

Moritz Rosenthal, associate counsel for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in the cases that resulted in Judge Landis' record-breaking fine, returned last night from New York, and when questioned to-day concerning the plans of the defense, said:

"I have not consulted with my associates, because they are in Europe and will not return until September. The decision of Judge Landis will have no effect whatever on my vacation or the vacations of any of us."

"It is true that the Standard Oil Company and the railroads are arranging a compact for the purpose of opposing the government's prosecution."

"No, sir," replied the lawyer, with emphasis; "it is not true. The Standard Oil Company will fight its own battles."

ARCHBOLD ANSWERS CRITIC.

Denies Standard Made Misleading Statements as Charged.

New York, Aug. 7.—In reference to Washington dispatches quoting "an officer who refused to permit his name to be printed," in regard to John D. Archbold's criticism of Commissioner Smith's report on the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Archbold to-day said:

"In Washington dispatches of yesterday a Washington official is quoted, who is so modest as to be unwilling to have his name given, as criticizing a recent statement of mine regarding the government's failure to consult with us while compiling its report on prices and profits of petroleum, recently emitted by the Commissioner of Corporations. Answering his allegations, I now state that there was no such conference with Standard officials as he reviews, and that no misleading or deceptive statements were made by us. Every word of my statement is the exact truth. If as much could be said of the comment of the alleged official, I don't think he should have held the vast majority of our industrial workers in the position of serfs and our industrial organizers in the position of lords. This is undemocratic, and out of joint with the ideals of fraternity and equality, which we maintain in the social and political life, and the result is friction, suffering, and national loss."

"The statement referred to by Mr. Archbold said, in part: 'In every step we have taken in our efforts to get at the facts concerning the operations of the Standard Oil Company we have met deception in men and deceit in methods.'"

LIVE STOCK RATE REDUCED.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission Makes Sweeping Decision.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 7.—In a sweeping decision to-day by the railroad rate commission, all the charges on live stock to be transported in all parts of the State and Milwaukee were reduced approximately from 25 to 20 per cent.

This is one of the most important rulings made by this body.

STANDARD PAPERS DESTROYED

Documents Said to Have Been Burned to Prevent Capture.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Considerable excitement was caused to-day by a report, that was confirmed in part by the Standard Oil Company agent in this city, that old papers had been burned in the furnace of the company in this city before moving its offices to Covington, Ky., across the Ohio River.

The report said that tons of documents, including bills of lading, freight bills, and other papers, had been destroyed so as to prevent certain alleged evidence falling into the hands of the State or national authorities in case legal action should be taken against the company in this district. What started the rumor was the moving of many wagonloads of books across the river, where it was said they were to be burned. C. H. Hand, for the company, said to-day the report, in part, was true, but that only valueless refuse had been destroyed.

COMER IS STILL FIRM

Insists Violators of Rate Law Shall Be Punished.

LEGISLATURE READY TO ACT

Alabama Sends Proposition to Southern—No Change in Situation Expected Until Answer Is Received. Hopes Conferences Being Planned Will Remove All Friction.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 7.—A proposition out of which the controversy between the State and the Southern Railway is expected to be settled, has been drawn up and sent to President Finley, of the Southern, in New York for approval. Until he answers there will be no change in the situation.

Gov. Comer said to-day that the laws must be obeyed, and that every day the law is being violated and the offenders should be arrested and fined. The governor said:

"I expect another conference later with the railroad people, but I have told Col. Russell, representing President Finley, that with his reputation for fairness I shall expect him to realize and concede that the railroads must obey the laws the same as any other person or citizen."

Ready to Protect All.

"The State stands ready to protect the roads, and likewise I consider it my duty to protect the people. Every time a ticket is sold for more than 2½ cents a mile the railroads violate the law, and the person selling the ticket commits a misdemeanor. It is the duty of every legislator to make out a case."

"I trust that the result of the conferences will be to remove all friction between the people and the railroads."

It is said at the capital that the legislature, almost to a man, is ready, on being called together in extra session, to pass such enabling acts as will carry out the recent statutes enacted regulating railroad charges in Alabama.

URGES TO REVOKE CHARTER.

Arkansas Attorney General Advises Prompt Action in Railroad Case.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 7.—Assistant Secretary of State McCrany has not received notice of the issuance of an injunction by Judge Vandever preventing the State from revoking the charter of the Rock Island in Arkansas.

Attorney General Kirby notified McCrany to-day that he can revoke the charter immediately without being in contempt, as the Rock Island has operated the road since the passage of the Wingo act without complying with the law, and has failed to file its charter and pay the fees, and that, further, the Rock Island Company, in defiance of the State law, has removed its cause to the Federal Court.

The attorney general urges the assistant secretary of State to revoke the charter before an injunction is received.

GREEKS TO TAKE CENSUS.

Indications Point to Depopulation by Emigration.

Consul General George Horton, of Athens, reports that a census of the Greek nation is to be taken the coming October, the first since 1896. In regard to the nation's population, he furnishes the following official figures:

The population of Greece in 1821, before the breaking out of the war of independence, consisted of 535,150 Christians and 63,615 Turks. In 1828 this had been reduced to 741,950 Christians and 11,450 Turks, the difference presumably being the number that disappeared during the struggle. In 1833 the total population was 1,042,127; in 1880, 2,137,208, and in 1898, 2,462,800.

It is feared that the coming census will not show a corresponding increase, as emigration has been heavy.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Washington, Wednesday, August 7, 1907.—A. m. During the last twenty-four hours little rain has fallen. The cotton belt was dry, except for a shower or so in Southern Mississippi and Southern Alabama; in the corn and wheat regions there fell Tuesday night, and Wednesday morning in Illinois, Eastern Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky. The temperature has risen slightly east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Upper Lake region, where it is 8 to 10 degrees cooler. The temperature at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening was generally above 90 degrees in all parts of the country, except the Lake region, parts of New England, and the mountain region of Virginia and the Carolinas.

The indications are for fair weather Thursday and Friday, with a slight rise in temperature in the interior valleys and Western Plains region. In the Lower Lakes and Northern New England somewhat lower temperatures will prevail Thursday night and Friday.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coast will be light to fresh westerly; on the South Atlantic coast light and variable; on the Gulf coast light southerly; on the Lower Lakes light to fresh northerly, and on the Upper Lakes light northerly.

Steady breezy Thursday for European ports will have light southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Local Temperature.

Midnight, 72; 2 a. m., 64; 4 a. m., 67; 6 a. m., 68; 8 a. m., 74; 10 a. m., 74; 12 noon, 82; 2 p. m., 87; 4 p. m., 87; 6 p. m., 88; 8 p. m., 77; 10 p. m., 75. Maximum, 89; minimum, 60.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 73; 2 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 71. Rainfall 19 a. m. to 8 p. m., 6. Hours of Sunshine, 14.2; per cent. of possible Sunshine, 30. Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 89. AFFLUENTS Standard registered thermometer—8 a. m., 82; 12 noon, 94; 2 p. m., 95; 4 p. m., 95; 8 p. m., 81.

Tide Table.

To-day—High tide, 7:20 a. m. and 7:52 p. m.; low tide, 1:40 a. m. and 2:14 p. m.

To-morrow—High tide, 8:30 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.; low tide, 2:18 a. m. and 2:40 p. m.

Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 7.—Both rivers clear.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall, for the twelve hours ended at 5 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 a. m.	9 p. m.	Rel. Hum.
Asheville, N. C.	86	69	68	68	0.10
Atlanta, Ga.	88	72	82	82	0.10
Atlantic City, N. J.	80	68	71	71	0.10
Bismarck, N. Dak.	86	52	78	78	0.10
Boston, Mass.	59	66	70	70	0.10
Buffalo, N. Y.	76	66	71	71	0.10
Chicago, Ill.	78	68	70	70	0.10
Cincinnati, Ohio.	80	70	74	74	0.10
Cleveland, Ohio.	84	66	74	74	0.10
Denver, Colo.	89	69	80	80	0.10
Des Moines, Iowa.	81	68	80	80	0.10
Galveston, Tex.	88	80	81	81	0.10